

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns (U. S. 5,991,306) in view of Lumley (U. S. 6,588,013).

The Examiner states considering claim 1, Burns discloses a streaming media publishing system (figure 2) comprising: a content processing center (content server – 52 in figure 2) for processing the media content (column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 7 and column 9, lines 35-48) to generate a streaming media presentation comprising integrated static HTML pages (since the content server multicasts HTML pages, it inherently generates the HTML pages (column 6, lines 1-7) and encoded video, audio (the media content has to inherently be formatted/encoded for suitable transmission) and metadata (hyperlinks for hypermedia document to various data items, such as video and audio – column 6, lines 1-7 and column 9, lines 42-50); a satellite for transmitting the streaming media presentation (54 in figure 1 and column 6, lines 22-25); a cache server (72 figure 2) for receiving and storing the transmitted streaming media presentation (column 6, lines 56-65); client personal computers (58 and 60 in figure 2) coupled to the cache server comprising browser software for accessing the streaming media presentation stored on the cache server and displaying the streaming media presentation (column 6, lines 48-55).

The Examiner further submits that Burns further discloses that the processing center (52 in figure 6) serves content in the form of video, audio and text (column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 1). However, the Examiner acknowledges that Burns fails to specifically disclose a particular source for the media content.

The Examiner goes on to state in analogous art, Lumley discloses a source of media content (14 in figure 1 and column 4, line 66 – column 5, line 18) comprising video, audio and textual content (column 5, lines 34-35) for distributing various promotional materials to multiple users (column 5, lines 19-35).

The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Burns' system to include a source of media content, as taught by Lumley, for the benefit of distributing various promotional materials to multiple users (column 5, lines 19-35).

Applicants respectfully submit that in Figure 2 there is shown a public network system 50 which includes multiple content servers as represented by content server 52 which stores content over a network 54. The content server 52 serves content in the form of text, audio, video, graphic images and other multimedia data. Applicants respectfully submit this is also stated in column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 1, and further in column 6, lines 1-7, where it is stated "In the Internet context, the content servers might represent Web sites which serve or multicast content in the form of hypermedia documents (e.g., Web page) which link text, images, sounds, and actions in a web of associations that

“permit a user to browse through related topics, regardless of the presented order of the topics.”

Applicants respectfully submit at column 9, lines 35-48 there is disclosed “At the scheduled time, a media loader 122 sends a request to the content server on the Internet and receives the content from that content server (step 156 in Fig. 5). The content is stored locally at the local service provider (step 158). More particularly, the data comprising the target resource is stored as a proxy file in the cache memory 124, and any continuous data content (e.g., audio or video data) is stored in the continuous media server 126. In the Web context, the content might be in the form of a Web page or other hypermedia document that has hyperlinks to various data items, such as audio and/or video clips. The hypermedia document itself is stored in the cache memory 124, while the audio and video clips referenced by the hyperlinks are stored in the CMS 126.”

Applicants have recited the teachings of column 6, lines 1-7 relating to “content servers might represent Web sites which serve or multicast content in the form of hypermedia documents (e.g., Web page) which link text, images, sounds, and actions in a web of associations that permit a user to browse through related topics...” Applicants respectfully submit that at column 9, lines 42-50 there is disclosed “In the Web context, the content might be in the form of a Web page or other hypermedia document that has hyperlinks to various data items, such as audio and/or video clips. The hypermedia document itself is stored in the cache memory 124, while the audio and video clips referenced by the hyperlinks are stored in the CMS 126. The target specifications corresponding to the links in the cached hypermedia document are modified to reference the audio and video files in the CMS 126, as opposed to the files maintained at the Web site (step 160 in Figure 5).” Applicants respectfully submit that at column 6, lines 22-25 it is stated “The network 54 might be implemented using various physical mediums, including wirebased technologies (e.g., cable, telephone lines, etc.) and wireless technologies (e.g., satellite, cellular, infrared, etc.).” In label 72, Figure 2, there is disclosed “The ISP 56 also has a cache server 72 and a continuous media server (CMS) 74. The cache server 72 is configured as a conventional database server having processing capabilities, including a CPU (not shown), and storage 78. As one example, the cache server 72 is implemented as a SQL (Structure Query Language) database. The cache server 72 caches Internet resources, such as those requested by subscriber computers 58, 60, that have been downloaded from the content provider 52 to allow localized serving of those resources.” In labels 58 and 60 of Figure 2, as disclosed at column 6, lines 48-55, there is recited “The subscriber personal computers (PCs) 58 and 60 are individually connected to the ISP 56 by permanent or sessional dial-up connections. Conventional telephone or cable lines and compatible modems are used to form the connections 66, 68. Examples of suitable

"technologies include HFC, ISDN, POTS, and ADSL. The ISP 56 has network terminal switching equipment 70 to accommodate the connections to the subscriber PCs 58, 60."

Applicants respectfully submit that in label 52 of Figure 6 there is recited, as is found in column 5, line 66 - column 6, line 1, "The content server 52 serves content in the form of text audio, video, graphic images, and other multimedia data."

Applicants respectfully acknowledge the Examiner's admission that Burns fails to specifically disclose a particular source for the media content.

In Lumley at label 14 of Figure 1 and as recited in column 4, line 66 – column 5, line 18 there is recited "Main facility 12 provides promotional material and television program listings from promotional material data source 14 to television distribution facility 16 via communications link 18. There are preferably numerous television distribution facilities 16, although only one such facility is shown in Fig. 1 to avoid over-complicating the drawing. Link 18 is preferably a satellite link, but may be a telephone network link, a cable or fiber optic link, a microwave link, a combination of such links, or any other suitable satellite based or terrestrial wired or wireless communications link. If it is desired to transmit video signals over link 18 in addition to data signals, a relatively high bandwidth link such as a satellite link may generally be preferred to a relatively low bandwidth link such as a telephone line. Television distribution facility 16 may be any suitable television distribution facility (e.g., a cable system headend, a broadcast distribution facility, a satellite television distribution facility, or any other suitable distribution facility)." Further, Applicants submit that at column 5, lines 34-35 there is recited "The promotional material may include any desired combination of text, graphics, audio, and video." Further, Applicants submit that at column 5, lines 19-35 there is a broad-ranging discussion of the promotional material provided by main facility 12 which may be provided to television distribution facility 16 as a continuous data stream....The promotional material distributed within system 10 may include any suitable type of promotional material. It may include promotions of local, regional or national events. It may also include pay-per-view promotions and subscription information, premium channel (e.g., HBO or CNN) promotions or any suitable advertisement. The promotional material may include any desired combination of text, graphics, audio and video.

Applicants respectfully submit that in addition to the admitted conspicuous absence of the Burns reference failing to specifically disclose a particular source for the media content, Burns does not teach a content processing center which is submitted by the Examiner to be content server 52 in Figure 2 as explained in column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 7 and column 9, lines 35-48. Further, Applicants respectfully submit that Burns does not teach a content processing center coupled for receiving the media content from the source of the media content and for processing the received media content to generate a

streaming media presentation comprising integrated static HTML pages and encoded video, audio and metadata as required by element 2 of claim 1. Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's contention that since the content server multicasts HTML pages, it inherently generates the HTML pages as relied upon by the Examiner at column 6, lines 1-7. Applicants respectfully submit that this recitation as stated at column 6, line 1 is "In the Internet context, the content servers might represent Web sites which serve or multicast content in the form of hypermedia documents (e.g., Web page) which link text, images, sounds, and actions in a web of associations that permit a user to browse through related topics, regardless of the presented order of the topics." Applicants respectfully take the position that this does not teach, suggest or imply generating a streaming media presentation comprising integrated static HTML pages and encoded video, audio and metadata as required inter alia in element 2 of claim 1.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully submit that in Burns, as is seen in column 11, line 50 et seq., "The network system 200 attacks the latency problem of streaming video and audio data by supplementing the primary Internet distribution network with a second network which is not reliant on the Internet/ISP connection." The difference between the two systems is that network system 200 of Figure 6 has an additional secondary network 202 for distributing content from the content server 52 of the ISPs 56. In the illustrated implementation, the secondary network 202 is a broadcast satellite network. As seen in Figure 6 and accompanying disclosure at column 11, line 49 et seq., the primary network is the Internet 54 which has a secondary network 202 recited to be a broadcast satellite network. "The content provider 52 has a transmitter 204 which sends signals to an orbiting satellite 206, which redirects the signals to an ISP-based receiver 208." Applicants respectfully contend this does not teach, suggest or imply a satellite for transmitting the streaming media presentation as required by element 3 of claim 1.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully submit that the cache server, as contended by the Examiner, label 72 in Figure 2 and the accompanying disclosure at column 6, lines 56-65, does not teach, suggest or imply a cache server for receiving and storing the transmitted streaming media presentation as required by element 4 of claim 1. Applicants respectfully contend that in column 6, lines 56-65, it is stated "The cache server 72 is configured as a conventional database server having processing capabilities, including a CPU (not shown), and storage 78....The cache server 72 caches Internet resources, such as those requested by subscriber computers 58, 60, that have been downloaded from the content provider 52 to allow localized serving of those resources."

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully contend that client personal computers 58 and 60 in Figure 2 and the accompanying discussion at column 6, lines 48-55 do not teach, suggest or imply one or more client personal computers coupled to the cache server that

each comprise browser software for accessing the streaming media presentation stored on the cache server and displaying the streaming media presentation as required by element 5 of claim 1. Therein, Applicants respectfully contend there is taught "The subscriber personal computers (PCs) 58 and 60 are individually connected to the ISP 56 by permanent or sessional dial-up connections. Conventional telephone or cable lines and compatible modems are used to form the connections 66, 68. Examples of suitable technologies include HFC, ISDN, POTS, and ADSL. The ISP 56 has network terminal switching equipment 70 to accommodate the connections to the subscriber PCs 58, 60."

Finally, Applicants respectfully submit that label 52 in Figure 6 and the accompanying discussion at column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 1 does not teach, suggest or imply the processing center as set out in element 2 of claim 1 but merely discloses the content server 52 serves content in the form of text, audio, video, graphic images, and other multimedia data.

Applicants respectfully submit that in Lumley on label 14 in Figure 1 and the accompanying discussion at column 4, line 66 – column 5, line 18 there is disclosed "promotional material and television program listings from promotional material data source 14 to television distribution facility 16 via communications link 18...Link 18 is preferably a satellite link, but may be a telephone network link, a cable or fiber optic link, a microwave link, a combination of such links, or any other suitable satellite based or terrestrial wired or wireless communications link." Applicants respectfully submit that this does not teach, suggest or imply a source of media content comprising video, audio and textual content as in element 1 of claim 1 which is received by content processing center as in element 2 of claim 1, transmitted by a satellite as in element 3 of claim 1, to a cache server as in element 4 of claim 1, and then accessed by one or more client personal computers as in element 5 of claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that this deficiency is not remedied by the disclosure of column 5, lines 34-35, nor at column 5, lines 19-35 which appear to be directed to the promotional materials provided by main facility 12 which may be provided to television distribution facility 16 as a continuous data stream.

Applicants therefore respectfully disagree that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Burns' system to include a source of media content, as taught by Lumley, for the benefit of distributing various promotional materials to multiple users. Applicants further submit that Burns, directed to a network system which includes a content provider connected to local service providers via an interactive distribution network such as the Internet, wherein the Internet is definitely the primary network and a satellite is a secondary network 202 "for distributing content from the content server 52 to the ISPs 56", is not properly combinable with Lumley, directed to a promotional video system which may include an interactive electronic television program guide which furthermore does not

teach, suggest or imply either streaming or the use of a cache as required by claim 1 of the instant invention.

The Examiner has rejected claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns U. S. 5,991,306 in view of Lumley U. S. 6,588,013 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Omoigui U. S. 2005/0076378.

The Examiner contends as for claim 2, Burns and Lumley disclose a streaming media publishing system but fail to disclose that the streaming media presentation is searchable using the metadata integrated with the video and audio.

The Examiner further contends that Omoigui is analogous art and discloses that the streaming media presentation at paragraph 19, lines 1-7 is searchable using the metadata (descriptive presentation information) integrated with the video and audio, citing paragraph 22, lines 1-7, for the benefit of searching for a particular media presentation, citing paragraph 22, lines 5-7.

The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined system of Burns and Lumley to include searchable streaming media presentation using metadata, as taught by Omoigui, for the benefit of searching for a particular media presentation as seen in paragraph 22, lines 5-7.

Applicants respectfully contend that in Omoigui at paragraph 19, lines 1-7, paragraph 22, lines 1-7 and paragraph 22, lines 5-7 there is not taught, suggested or implied a searchable streaming media presentation using metadata integrated with video and audio as required by claim 2 of the instant invention.

Furthermore, Applicants again respectfully submit that for the reasons recited above, Burns is not properly combinable with Lumley and, further, that Omoigui is not combinable with either of Burns or Lumley since it is directed to a network client server system where live presentations can be streamed from an encoder or other server to a client computer, is primarily directed to use in the Internet and not satellite, does not require a cache for receiving and storing the transmitted streaming media presentation as required by element 4 of claim 1, nor is it used in combination with the content processing center of element 2 of claim 1, and fails to meet the requirements of the source media content in element 1 of claim 1 and the client personal computers in element 5 of claim 1.

Applicants take the position that Burns is not properly combinable with Lumley because one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to do so and there is no suggestion or implication in either reference that they be combined and, further, Omoigui would not provide a basis for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine it with either of Burns or Lumley for the reasons recited above.

Notwithstanding the above arguments, Applicants respectfully submit that Omoigui does not appear to be an effective reference since it is a publication based on an earlier

filed patent application which apparently has not been published or granted. Clarification is respectfully requested.

The Examiner has rejected claims 3 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns U. S. 5,991,306 in view of Nagai U. S. 6,795,092.

The Examiner states regarding claim 3, Burns discloses a streaming media publishing method (Figure 2) comprising the steps of: selectively processing graphics and text associated with a streaming media presentation to create a dynamic hypertext markup language (HTML) page (column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 7) corresponding thereto; processing video and audio (column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 1) to extract metadata associated with the presentation (hyperlinks for hypermedia document to various data items, such as video and audio – column 6, lines 1-7 and column 9, lines 42-50); encoding the video, audio, and metadata in a predetermined format (the media content has to inherently be formatted/encoded for suitable transmission); integrating static HTML page with encoded video, audio, and metadata (since the content server multicasts HTML pages: web pages, that links text, audio, and video, and the media content has to inherently be formatted/encoded for suitable transmission, the HTML is inherently integrated with the streaming media before multicasting – column 5, line 66 – column 6, line 7); transmitting the streaming media presentation comprising the integrated static HTML page and encoded video, audio, and metadata to a remotely located cache server where it is stored (column 6, lines 22-25 and 56-65); accessing and viewing the streaming media presentation using web browser software disposed on a personal computer coupled to the cache server (column 6, lines 1-7 and 48-65).

The Examiner contends that Burns fails to disclose converting the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page.

The Examiner states in analogous art, Nagai discloses converting the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page for the benefit of generating a static digest/summary of a multimedia from a plurality of media data (column 6, lines 39-43 and column 7, lines 50-52).

The Examiner concludes it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Burns' method to include converting the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page, as taught by Nagai, for the benefit of generating a static digest/summary of a multimedia from a plurality of media data (column 6, lines 39-43 and column 7, lines 50-52).

Applicants respectfully submit that in Nagai, column 6, lines 39-43, it is disclosed "In order to generate a static digest, the representative time is determined from the selected scenes, and the media data set to be produced at that time is obtained. In this embodiment, an HTML file is used as the digest, and audio data is not used for the digest." At column 7, lines 50-52 there is disclosed "The multimedia data restructuring unit outputs

“data of the HTML format. It is therefore possible to obtain a static HTML contents from dynamic contents.”

Applicants respectfully submit that these recitations relied upon by the Examiner neither teach, suggest nor imply converting the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page as required by element 2 of claim 3 which calls for processing video and audio to extract metadata associated with the presentation, encoding the video, audio and metadata in a predetermined video format, converting the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page, integrating the static HTML page with the encoded video, audio and metadata, transmitting the streaming media presentation comprising the integrated static HTML page and encoded video, audio and metadata to a remotely located cache server where it is stored.

Applicants restate the lack of proper foundation or motivation to combine Burns with Nagai since, absent the conversion of the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page recitation in Nagai, there is no teaching, suggestion or implication of the other interrelated steps which encompass the converting of the dynamic to the static HTML page, and furthermore Burns is not analogous to Nagai since it is directed to a network system which includes a content provider connected to a local service provider via an interactive distribution network such as the Internet, where Nagai is directed to a conventional partial data reproduction method proposed which can be applied to a document constituted of a single media data type but cannot be applied to a document constituted of plural types of media data including still image data, text image data and the like and reproduction control information for the media data.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully disagree that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Burns' method to include converting the dynamic HTML page into a static HTML page, as taught by Nagai and contended by the Examiner, for the benefit of generating a static digest/summary of a multimedia from a plurality of media data, citing column 6, lines 39-43 and column 7, lines 50-52.

The Examiner states regarding claim 4, Burns and Nagai meet the claimed limitation. In particular, Burns discloses that streaming media presentation is transmitted over a satellite link (54 in Figure 1 and column 6, lines 22-25).

Claim 4 has been shown to be patentably distinguishable over Burns for reasons recited above which include inter alia the use of a primary Internet network and secondary satellite network and label 54 of Figure 1 and accompanying discussion at column 6, lines 22-25 do little to cure this deficiency.

The Examiner has rejected claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burns U. S. 5,991,306 in view of Nagai U. S. 6,795,092 as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Omoigui U. S. 2005/0076378.

The Examiner states as for claim 5, Burns and Nagai disclose a streaming media publishing system but fail to disclose that the streaming media presentation is searchable using the metadata integrated with the video and audio.

The Examiner contends that in analogous art, Omoigui discloses that the streaming media presentation (paragraph 19, lines 1-7) is searchable using the metadata (descriptive presentation information) for the benefit of searching for a particular media presentation (paragraph 22, lines 5-7).

The Examiner concludes it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined method of Burns and Nagai to include searchable streaming media presentation using metadata, as taught by Omoigui, for the benefit of searching for a particular media presentation (paragraph 22, lines 5-7).

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 5 has been seen to be patentably distinguishable over Burns in view of Nagai as applied to claim 3 above and further in view of Omoigui for reasons recited above which are hereby respectfully incorporated by reference.

Applicants have respectfully submitted that these references, in addition to not being properly combinable to meet claim 5, there being no suggestion or implication in any of them to combine with each of the others or any motivation of one of ordinary skill in the art to do so, none of these references, alone or in any combination, recite the method as recited in claim 5 which is that as recited in claim 3, further comprising the step of searching the streaming media presentation using metadata contained within the presentation.

Applicants therefore respectfully disagree, for the reasons recited above with regard to the patentability of claim 5 over Burns, Nagai and Omoigui, that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined method of Burns and Nagai to include searchable streaming media presentation using metadata as taught by Omoigui for the benefit of searching for a particular media presentation.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that all of the claims presently under prosecution have been shown to contain non-obvious, patentable subject matter and to be patentably distinguishable over the prior art of record, including Burns, Lumley, Omoigui and Nagai, alone or in any combination.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that this application be reviewed and reconsidered in view of the above remarks and that a Notice of Allowance be issued at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "AW Karambelas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

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